

REMARKS

The Office Action of June 23, 2010, has been carefully studied. Claims 11, 12 and 14-29 currently appear in this application. These claims define novel and unobvious subject matter under Sections 102 and 103 of 35 U.S.C., and therefore should be allowed. Applicant respectfully requests favorable reconsideration and formal allowance of the claims.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112

Claims 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Support for the width being uniform can be found in the specification as filed at page 23, lines 12-14, which states that the width of the polyethylene resin layer on both sides of these resins could be about 7.5 cm, which infers that the width is uniform, i.e., does not vary. In addition, there is no overlapping part in the lower view of Figure 5, in which the other thermoplastic resin 20B coexists on both sides of thermoplastic resin 20A. This also supports the uniform width of the edge resin.

Claims 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement.

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 20 and 21 have been amended to recite that the cross section of the lower part of each duct is rectangular, which the Examiner notes is supported by the specification as filed. Figure 2 shows that the lower part of each duct is rectangular.

Claims 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter that applicant regards as the invention.

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The term "width" is the length of the film 20B as shown in Figure 5, with respect to the length of the film 20A.

Art Rejections

Claims 14, 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peiffer, US 5716570 in view of Komoda, US 4476080.

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Examiner concedes that Peiffer does not disclose heating and melting a second thermoplastic resin in a second extruder, leading the edge-forming thermoplastic resin to both sides of the second thermoplastic resin through a second hole, widening the second side-by-side combination of the second thermoplastic resin and the edge forming thermoplastic resin for edge part in a second manifold, or combining widened thermoplastic resins at a location immediately above a T-die and laminating the thermoplastic resins.

Komoda does not supply the features lacking in Peiffer, because Komoda discloses a multilayer laminated resin film which comprises top and bottom outer layers of sandwich structure, each consisting of a first resin or reclaimed synthetic resin **entirely surrounded by a second resin** (see Background, of the Invention and Figure 5). This means that there cannot be an edge-forming thermoplastic resin in Komoda, because Komoda discloses that the second resin is gradually formed into a hollow cylindrical shape (see Figure 4), and in Figures 3 and 5 the first resin 61 is formed, surrounded on the opposite surfaces and at the opposite ends thereof or on the **entire periphery** by the second resin 62 in the second and third composite dies 42 and 43 (column 5, line 25+). Therefore, it is clear that Komoda does not disclose "...leading the edge-forming thermoplastic resin through a second hole."

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peiffer in view of Komoda and further in view of Cloren, US 4152387.

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As noted *supra*, Komoda does not solve the deficiencies in Peiffer, namely, producing an edge-forming thermoplastic resin on both sides of the second thermoplastic resin though a second hole. Cloren merely discloses at least one further extruder, but this does not cure the omission in Peiffer combined with Komoda.

Claims 20, 21, 24 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peiffer in view of Komoda and Cloren and further in view of Wenz, US 4731 004.

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As noted above, the combination of Peiffer and Komoda does not disclose or suggest the concept of leading the edge-forming thermoplastic resin to both sides of the second thermoplastic resin through a second hole. Therefore, the fact that Wenz teaches rectangular supply ducts and holes is immaterial, as Wenz does not supply the deficiencies in the combination of Peiffer and Komoda.

Claims 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peiffer in view of Komoda and Cloren and further in view of Okazaki, US 5389422.

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As noted above, the combination of Peiffer and Komoda does not disclose or suggest the concept of leading the edge-forming thermoplastic resin to both sides of the second thermoplastic resin through a second hole. The fact that Okazaki teaches that when mixing laminated thermoplastic films the melt viscosities of the polymers should be less than 2000 poise adds nothing to the combination of Peiffer, Komoda and Cloren.

Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peiffer in view of Komoda and Mori, US PG Pub 2003/291258.

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As noted above, the combination of Peiffer and Komoda does not disclose or suggest the concept of leading the edge-forming thermoplastic resin to both sides of the second thermoplastic resin through a second hole. Mori does not supply the missing elements, as Mori merely discloses extruding a thermoplastic resin onto a metal sheet.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peiffer in view of Komoda and Mori and further in view of Cloren.

This rejection is respectfully traversed. As noted above, the combination of Peiffer and Komoda does not disclose or suggest the concept of leading the edge-forming thermoplastic resin to both sides of the second thermoplastic resin through a second hole. Therefore, the disclosure of Cloren disclosing an additional melt supply duct is immaterial.

Claims 26 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peiffer in view of Komoda, Mori and Cloren and further in view of Okazaki et al., US 5389422.

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As noted above, the combination of Peiffer and Komoda does not disclose or suggest the concept of leading the edge-forming thermoplastic resin to both sides of the second thermoplastic resin through a second hole. Neither

Mori, Cloren nor Okazaki provides the deficiencies in the combination of Peiffer and Komoda.

Claims 28 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Peiffer in view of Komoda, Mori and Cloren and further in view of Wenz.

As has been discussed *supra*, there is nothing in the combination of these cited references that would lead one skilled in the art to a method for producing a multilayered unstretched film as claimed herein. As noted above, the combination of Peiffer and Komoda does not disclose or suggest the concept of leading the edge-forming thermoplastic resin to both sides of the second thermoplastic resin through a second hole. None of the other references in combination with Peiffer and Komoda would lead one skilled in the art to the presently claimed process.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that the claims are now in condition for allowance, and favorable action thereon is earnestly solicited.

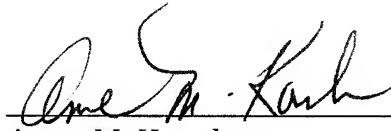
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